SUBJECT INDEX

Aluminum, glow discharge mass spectrometry 3
Arc nebulisation/vaporisation 52
Archaeometry 167–90
  authenticity 171–2
  chemical analysis in 167–8
  contributions of analytical spectroscopy 168
  historical development 167
  inorganic matter 168–70
  instrumental multi-element analysis 173
  man and environment 172–3
  methodological problems 169
  organic matter 170
  point analysis 171
  provenance problem 169, 170
  provenance studies of ancient metals 174
  sample quality 168
  scope of 167
  surface analysis 171
  techniques yielding data 173–86
  volume analysis 170
Arsenic, glow discharge mass spectrometry 8–10
Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) 89
Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) 175–6
Atomic emission spectrometry (AES) 89
Atomic fluorescence spectrometry (AFS) 89
Atomic spectrometry, progress and analytical applications 467–71

Beer–Lambert Law 382
Beer's Law 311
Bioluminescence (BL) 399
Bisdimethylaminoheptamethine perchlorate (BMC) 210, 216–18

Capillary isotachophoresis 341–3
CARS 191–5
  differentiating species which have same vibrational frequency 210–11
  dispersion behaviour of susceptibility 195–203
  estimation of dispersive behaviour of X^{NR} and X^{RA} 195–8
  line shape and line shape analysis 198–203
    estimation of excited state potential parameters 211–13
  polarization 191
  structure and kinetics of excited electronic states and other short lived transients 213–21
  see also Time-resolved resonance CARS
CH_4, overtone spectrum 84
CHD_3, overtone spectrum 80–3
Chemical process dynamics in liquids 349–51
Chemical vapour phase interferences 443–4
Chemiluminescence (CL) analysis 42–3
  inorganic substances 399–406
  separation techniques prior to 401–4
CHF_3, overtone spectrum 83
Chromatography 401–2
  and lasers 11–25
Chrysene, first excited singlet and triplet state 218–20
Coherent Antistokes Raman Scattering. *See* CARS
Coherent Stokes Raman Scattering (CSRS) 191–5
Column separation 402–3
Compartmentalization effect 36
Concentration gradient detection 311–54
  vs. concentration methods 311–18
CS_2, kinetics after photofragmentation 221
CSRS 191–5
  polarization 191
Cyanine dyes 38–9

Dimethyl terephtalate (DMTP) anion radical 220
Dipyrenylpropane 33–4, 36
Direct sample insertion (DSI), analytical figures of merit 134
Drift reduction 315

Electrolysis 403
Electron microprobe (EMP) 178
Electrothermal atomization atomic absorption spectrometry (ETA–AAS), chemical modification 225
Electrothermal vaporization (ETV) 48
  graphite heating devices 50–2
  metal heating devices 48–50
Energy dispersive detection (EDX) 177, 179
ETA LEAFS 407–65
  absolute analysis 458–9
  background correction 439
  basic principles 413–24
  blackbody radiation 433–5
  chemical interferences 448–9
  chemical vapour phase interferences 443–4
  collection efficiency of fluorescence photons 449–50
  comparison with other techniques 459–61
  dependence on atomization temperature 456–7
  detection efficiency 449–52
  detection limits for aqueous solutions 428–31
  diagnostic applications 457–8
  excitation–detection mechanisms 413–17
  excitation–detection schemes 417–18
  experimental arrangement 424–8
  influence of slit width, transmission and bandpass on signal-to-noise ratios 454–6
  laser requirements 409–12
  literature findings on experimental arrangements and excitation–detection schemes 425–8
  molecular and non-analyte atomic fluorescence 437
  non-linear calibration curves 447–9
  non-specific absorption of analyte fluorescence 437–9
  optical interferences 433–9
  optimal pressure 457
  primary and secondary absorption 447–8
  rate equations for 2-level system 418–21
  rate equations for 3-level system 421–4
  real sample analysis 431–3
  reduction of chemical vapour phase interferences by photodissociation 444–7
  reports on techniques for background correction 441
  residence time of atoms in detection region 451
  scattered laser light 435–7
  shot-noise considerations for analyte signal 454

signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) 452–6
for one-channel detection 452–4
survey of existing techniques of background correction 439–41
transmission of optics and quantum efficiency of detector 451–2

Fast Fourier transform (FFT) 359–61
Fast Hadamard transform (FHT) 359–61
Flow injection analysis 336–8
Fluorescence enhancement 35–43
dyes 38–9
in inorganic analysis 39–41
in organic analysis 37–8
organic acids and bases 36–7
Fluorescence probes 32
applications 34–5
Fluorescence quenching 39
Fourier transform mass spectrometry (FT–MS) 370
Fourier transforms 355
Frequency of Raman mode and Raman line width (FWHM) 192

Gallium
glow discharge mass spectrometry 6–8
relative sensitivity factors 9
Gallium arsenide
effect of preburn time 7
gases in 7
glow discharge mass spectrometry 5–6
Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS) 182–3
Gas diffusion system 404
Gas generation 403
GF–AAS 48, 459
aims and effects of chemical modification 226–31
chemical modification 225–74
experimental methods and approaches to 235–6
in analytical practice 245
chemical nature of analytes and modifiers 236–45
classification of inorganic (elemental) chemical modifiers 239–44
classification of volatile analytes 238
design of efficient chemical modifiers 244
detection limits 60
survey of chemical types and characteristics of modifiers 231–5
Glow discharge mass spectrometry (GDMS) 1–10
Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry. *See* GF–AAS
Graphite furnace electrothermal atomizers 412–13
see also ETA LEAFS

Hadamard excitation sequence applications 370–3
Hadamard transform spectroscopy and imaging 355–75
applications 363–70
errors in multiplexed experiments 361–2
multiplexing 357
theory 356–61
Hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride (CTAC) 403
High purity metals, glow discharge mass spectrometry 1–10
HPLC 339, 344–6

ICLAS 69–88
capabilities of 75–6
description of technique 69–73
experimental set-up 71–3
overtone transitions studied by 76–8
performance of 73–6
sensitivity limitations 75
theoretical description 69–70
ICP discharges, plasma modeling 277–84
ICP–MS 459
ICP–OES 225
ICP spectrometry 89–166, 174–5, 275
ambipolar diffusion process and departure from Saha distribution 304
analyte emission temporal behaviour 159
analytical characteristics 89
application 89
argon discharge simulation 291
auxiliary equations and transport properties 281–2
azimuthal-dimensional effect of coil structure 286–7
boundary conditions 282–4
charge transfer in analyte excitation and ionization 305–6
chemical kinetics 306
direct sample insertion (DSI) 91–162
advantages, limitations and criticisms 162–4
analytical figures of merit 161–2
applications 155, 162
automation 158
block diagram of essential hardware 123
classification of devices 122
data acquisition hardware 160
definition 91
historical perspective 91
optimization 120, 160–1
performance characteristics 124, 161
research groups involved in 94
sample carrying probes 157
typical torch configuration 92
discharge simulation 286–303
effect of air entrainment 300
effect of high frequency on magnetic field 289–90
effect of water aerosol introduction 300–3
electromagnetic field of argon discharge 291–2
energy transfer processes 303–4
further progress requirements 89
governing equations for electromagnetic field 279–81
instrumentation 111, 158–60
Lorentzian forces 292–4
molecular gas calculations 300
numerical algorithm 284
oxygen discharge simulation 294–300
effect of gas flow rate 299–300
effect of generator frequency and RF power 298–9
electromagnetic field 297–80
Lorentz force 297–80
Penning ionization 305
program outline used in simulation of discharges 285–6
sample introduction systems 90–1
simulation of non-LTE processes in analyte excitation and ionization 303–6
torch and induction coil structure 277
two-dimensional effect of magnetic field 287–9
Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP–OES) 225

Inductively coupled plasma spectrometry. *See* ICP spectrometry
Infrared spectroscopy (IR) 183
Inorganic substances, determination using separation and chemiluminescence 399–406
Intracavity laser absorption spectroscopy. *See* ICLAS
Inverse Raman scattering 191
Ion beam ratio (IBR) data 2
Ion detector system 2
Ion-implanted silicon wafers 377–98
Isotachophoresis ionic analytes 341–3

Lanthanides, fluorescence analysis 41–2
Laser ablation/vaporisation 52–3
Laser beam detectors in liquid chromatography 17–24
Laser dyes 39
Laser-enhanced ionization (LEI) spectrometry 459
Laser-excited atomic fluorescence spectrometry in graphite furnace electrothermal atomizer. *See* ETA LEAFS
Laser induced fluorescence detector (LIF) 17–20
Laser light in LC hyphenation 15–17
Laser micro emission spectral analysis (LMSA) 175
Laser microprobe mass analyzer (LAMMA) 181
Laser radiation and semiconductor interaction 381
Lasers
  and chromatography 11–25
  ETA LEAFS requirements 409–12
  vibrational characteristics 16–17
Lead isotope abundance ratios 169
Light scattering detector 17
Liquid chromatography 11–25, 401–2
  band broadening 14
  detectability requirement 12
  detection problem 11
  detector noise 12
  detector requirements 15
  detector volumes 14
  detectors using laser beams 17–24
  fundamental features 12–14
  laser light in hyphenation 15–17
  limit of detection (LOD) 12
  technique characteristics 14
Local thermal equilibrium (LTE) 275

Mass spectrometry (MS) 181–3
Matheson Model No. 3503–580 4
Matrix modification 225
Membrane separation 404
Metastable transfer emission spectrometry (MTES) 50
Micellar solubilization 30
Micellar solutions
  dynamics of 29
  fluorescence in 32–5
  properties of 28
  viscosity 35
Micelles in molecular fluorescence 27–45
Microemulsions
  dynamics of 29
  in molecular fluorescence 27–45
  properties of 28
Microwave induced plasma analytical emission spectrometry. *See* TV–MIP analysis
Molecular fluorescence in micelles and microemulsions 27–45
Molecular fluorescence spectroscopy, basis of 30–2
MS/MS/MS spectra 373
Muonic X-rays 181

Neutron activation analysis (NAA) 176–7, 377
Nickel, high resolution spectrum 2
Ni-octaethylporphin, excited triplet state 221
NLPAS 381, 382, 384–5
  annealing temperature 396–7
  electronic strain 393
  instrumentation 387
  laser power density dependence 389
  wavelength dependence of damage threshold 389–92
  wavelength dependence of detection limits 393–5
NLPDS 385–7
  determination of implant dosage 395–6
  instrumentation 388
Nonlinear photoacoustic spectroscopy. *See* NLPAS
Nonlinear photothermal deflection spectroscopy. *See* NLPDS
Nonlinear photothermal spectroscopic analysis 377–98
Nuclear activation 176–7
  by charged particles 177
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (MRI) 370

Obsidian, neutron activation analysis 169
Optical activity detectors 23
Optical emission spectroscopy (OES) 173–5

Particle induced X-ray emission (PIXE) 180–1
Photoacoustic detectors 23–4
Photoacoustic spectroscopy (PAS) 377, 381
Photoionization 21
Photothermal deflection spectroscopy (PDS) 377
Photothermal methods 21–2
Piezoelectric (PZT) tube transducer 387
Plasma modeling, ICP discharge 277–84
Pneumatic nebulization 90–1
  alternatives to 91
Polarity investigations 34–5
Pyrene 34–5
  excited singlet and triplet CARS spectra 221
  photophysical properties 32
Pyrenecarboxaldehyde 32, 34–5

Radiocarbon dating 167
Raman gain (RG) 191, 193
Raman induced Kerr effect (RiKe) 191
Raman induced phase conjugation (RIPC) 192
Raman loss (RL) 191, 193
Raman scattering 191
Refractive index detectors 22
Relative ion yield 2
Relative sensitivity factors 2, 4
Resolution enhancement 317–18
Rutherford back scattering (RBS) 377

Scanning electron microscope with EDX (SEM–EDX) 179–80
Schlieren optics 311–54
  analytical applications 336–51
  experimental arrangements 320–9

multidimensional studies 327–9
noise sources 323–4
optical arrangements 324–7
principle of 318–20
simple electronic transducers 323
single probe beam arrangement 321–3
spectroscopic selectivity 329–35
Secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) 181
Secondary ion mass spectroscopy (SIMS) 377
Semiconductors
and laser radiation interaction 381
dependence of energy gap on optical intensity 384
glow discharge mass spectrometry 1–10
technology 377–8
two-photon absorption coefficient 382
two-photon absorption theory 381–4
wavelength dependence of two-photon absorption coefficients 384
Separation techniques prior to chemiluminescence detection 401
Shroud of Turin 167
SiH_4, overtone spectrum 84–6
$SiHD_3$, overtone spectrum 78–80
Silicon
B^+- and BF_2^+-implanted 381
energy bands and band gaps 378–9
ion implantation damage and annealing 379–80
ion-implanted wafers 377–98
SIMPLER algorithm 285
Single atom detection (SAD) 407
Snell's Law 311
Solubilization power 35
Solvent extraction 403–4
Spark nebulisation/vaporisation 52
Spark source mass spectrometry (SSMS) 181
Spectrochemical buffers 225
Spectroelectrochemical sensor 346–9
Stabilized Temperature Platform Furnace (STPF) 225
Statistical evaluation 183–6
Surface analysis 181–2
Surfactants
chemical nature of 41
physico-chemical properties of 27–8

Thermal vaporisation. *See* TV-MIP analysis
Time resolved resonance CARS
applications of 215
concept of 203–5
line shape analysis 209–13
spectrometer 205–9
Turin Shroud 167
TV–MIP analysis 47–68
applications 59–62
commercial availability 56–9
detection limits 59, 60
in situ pre-concentration 54
instrumentation 55
sample introduction systems 47–54
speciation 55
suggestions for future studies 66–7

Ultra high efficiency capillary separation methods 338–41

VETA LEAFS 431
VG 9000 high resolution mass spectrometer 1

Wavelength dispersive detector (WDX) 177

X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRFA) 177–8
X-ray spectroscopy 177–81

Zeeman electrothermal atomization laser-excited atomic fluorescence spectrometry (ZETA LEAFS) 441